

## ALL

As if she had suborned some to swear  
False allegations, to overthrow his state. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
3. An excuse; a plea.  
I omitted no means in my power, to be informed of my errors; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle allegations. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

To ALLEGE. *v. a.* [*allege*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been alleged, of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker's Preface.*

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot allege any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be alleged for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLEGABLE. *adj.* [*from allege*, Lat.] That which may be alleged. Upon this interpretation all may be solved, that is *allegable* against it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 7.

ALLEGEMENT. *n. f.* [*from allege*, Lat.] The same with *allegation*. *D.*

ALLEGOR. *n. f.* [*from allege*, Lat.] He that alleges. Which narrative, if we may believe it as confidently as the famous *allegor* of it, Pamphilus, appears to do, would seem to argue, that there is, sometimes, no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of the parts of several bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLEGANCE. *n. f.* [*allegance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegance* from mens hearts,  
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,  
Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
We charge you on *allegance* to ourselves,  
To hold your slaughter ring hands, and keep the peace. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. 1.*

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*

ALLEGIANCY. *adj.* [*from allege*, Lat.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegance*: a word not now used.

For your great graces  
Heap'd upon me, poor undeserving, I  
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,  
My prayers to heav'n for you. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

ALLEGORICK. *adj.* [*from allegory*, Lat.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,  
Real or *allegorick*, I discern not. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv.

ALLEGORICAL. *adj.* [*from allegory*, Lat.] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the enigmata of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope's Preface to Iliad.*

ALLEGORICALLY. *adv.* [*from allegory*, Lat.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phœcean with wisdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddess of it. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. viii. notes.

ALLEGORICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from allegorical*, Lat.] The quality of being allegorical. *Diët.*

To ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [*from allegory*, Lat.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true. *Ra'leigh's History.*

As some would *allegorize* these signs, which we noted before; so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *n. f.* [*ἀλληγορία*, Gr.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence*, and *the parent of authority*.

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

This word *nympha* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacocks.*

ALLEGRO. *n. f.* A word denoting one of the six distinctions

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of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton*.

ALLELU'IAH. *n. f.* [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, הללוהו and יהוה.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God*.

He will let his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper prelude to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. *n. f.* [*Ital.*] A grave kind of mulick. *Diët.*

To ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* [*allevio*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIATION. *n. f.* [*from alleviate*, Lat.]

1. The act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship. *South's Sermons.*

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one fifth of their debts and income will fit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

ALLEY. *n. f.* [*alle*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,  
With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Fairy Queen.*

It is common from experience, that where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass. *Bacon's Natural History*, p. 505.

Yonder *alleys* green,

Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Parad. Lost.*

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose;  
Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose:

Ours is not great: the dangling bows to crop,  
Whole too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop. *Dryden.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,  
Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade. *Pope.*

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands  
The passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands.

*Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*

ALLIANCE. *n. f.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of Queen Anne mention the *grand alliance*.

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' *alliance* join  
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake,

In honour of a true Plantagenet,  
And, for *alliance* sake, declare the cause  
My father lost his head. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. 1.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul  
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,  
This fair *alliance* quickly shall call home  
To high promotions. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Adrafts soon, with gods aver'd, shall join  
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;  
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,  
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addison's Cato.*

ALLIENCY. *n. f.* [*allieis*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central *allieis* is but a word, and the manner of it still occult. *Glanville's Scripta Scientifica.*

To ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGATION. *n. f.* [*from alligate*, Lat.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR. *n. f.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. *See CROCODILE.*

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,  
An *alligator* stuff'd, and other skins  
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were strung,  
And here a scaly *alligator* hung. *Garth's Dispensary.*

ALLIGATURE. *n. f.* [*from alligate*, Lat.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Diët.*

ALLISION.

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ALLISION. *n. f.* [*allido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Woodward.*

ALLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*alloca*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION. *n. f.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* [*from allodium*, Lat.] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. *n. f.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.]

A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fees*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependance. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'SGR. *n. f.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally spoke *halloo*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all*, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *allo*.

*Allo* thy furious mastiff; bid him vex  
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears  
A sad memorial of their past offence. *Philips.*

ALLOQUY. *n. f.* [*alloguium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; converse; conversation. *Diët.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [*from lot*, Lat.]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for provision,  
To shield thee from distaffs of the world;  
And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back  
Upon our kingdom. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse  
That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their new enterprizes and studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler*, No 81.

ALLO'TMENT. *n. f.* [*from allot*, Lat.] That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estr.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLO'TTERY. *n. f.* [*from allot*, Lat.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See *ALLO'TMENT*.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allow*, Fr. from *alaudare*.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles, which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of music all our hearts *allow*;  
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*

As to what is alleged, that some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* it to be true. *Swift.*

2. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I will help you to enough of them, and shall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you please. *Swift.*

3. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam  
To lead him where he would; his roguish madnes  
*Allow* itself to any thing. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. *1 Thess. ii. 4.*

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected and *allowed* first by the state of England. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

4. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an *allow'd* fool. *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*

5. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*  
To him that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

6. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he *allowed* his son the third part of his income. *Diët.*

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7. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions, regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [*from allow*, Lat.]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented, before our Saviour, washing his feet, on her knees; which will not consist with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That which is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the very light of nature alone may discover that which is so far forth in the fight of God *allowable*. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 8.

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle on the Scriptures.*

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only *allowable*, but laudable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from allowable*, Lat.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, in matters of recreation; which is indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

ALLO'WANCE. *n. f.* [*from allow*, Lat.]

1. Admission without contradiction.

Without the notion and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing. *Hooker*, b. v. § 7.

You sent a large commission  
To Gregory de Cassado, to conclude,  
Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*,  
A league between his highness and Ferrara. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate; or appointment for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. *2 Kings*, xxv. 30.

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in that which they call heroic verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances* for an innocent passion. *Swift.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot  
Of very expert and approved *allowance*;  
Therefore my hopes, not surfeited to death,  
Stand in bold awe. *Shaksp. Othello.*

ALLO'Y. *n. f.* [*See ALLAY*.]

1. A base metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any base metal. *Alloy* is base metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

For let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, every one knows it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the *alloy* is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree, than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure always, without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALLURESCENCY. *n. f.* [*allurescentia*, Lat.] Willingness; content. *Diët.*

To ALLUDE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, he alludes to an old story; or of things, as, the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem plainly to allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker*, b. v. § 29.

True it is, that many things of this nature be alluded unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 2.

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure; and this I doubt not was that artificial structure here alluded to. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ALLU'MINOR. *n. f.* [*allumino*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light an ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowell.*

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